

REVIEWS

A DIABETIC MANUAL. FOR THE MUTUAL USE OF DOCTOR AND PATIENT. By ELLIOTT P. JOSLIN, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School; Consulting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Collaborator to the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in Boston. Pp. 187. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger.

DR. JOSLIN has given us in this little book a gem of rare value. It is written so that patients of ordinary intelligence can grasp the problems of diabetes and lend intelligent coöperation to the physician attempting to secure for them the maximum safety in health.

Part I gives in untechnical language a rapid survey of the whole subject. Part II retraces with more detail and contains an outline of the treatment of the severer diabetic. Part III contains diet tables and recipes which Dr. Joslin has found valuable in his daily practice; these chapters will prove of great practical value. Part IV gives the simplest tests for the estimation of sugar and acid bodies in the urine, the sugar in the blood and the carbon dioxide in the alveolar air.

Too much can hardly be said in praise of this little volume from the hands of such an eminent authority as Dr. Joslin. C. N. S.

THE ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF GUNSHOT INJURIES. By LEO MAYER, M.D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, with an introduction by Col. E. G. Brackett, M. C. N. A., Director of Military Orthopedic Surgery. Pp. 250; 184 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

ORTHOPEDIC surgery has become of more than ordinary interest since the War on account of the value of this science in the treatment of the mutilating injuries that occur to bones and joints as a result of gunshot wounds. As the author states in his preface, this book is not a treatise on orthopedic surgery, but its purpose is merely to emphasize certain principles and rules of guidance in the treatment of war injuries that have been of value. Treatment is con-

sidered under two main headings: that given at the front and that at the base hospital. Among the many timely subjects presented, the fitting of artificial limbs and the methods of rehabilitation of the wounded are especially well handled. These subjects are most important at this time, and must be of interest to every physician, no matter what line of work he is doing. F. B. B.

OXFORD LOOSE-LEAF SURGERY. By VARIOUS AUTHORS. Edited by F. F. BURGHARD, M.S. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.), Colonel, A. M. S., Lecturer on Surgery and Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and ALLEN B. KANAVEL, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S., Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Associate Professor of Surgery, Northwestern University Medical School. In Five Volumes. Volume I. Pp. 971; 354 illustrations. New York: Oxford University Press.

WITH the appearance of the first volume of the *Oxford Surgery* it may be said that a new era has been reached in the publication of surgical books. The idea of loose-leaf books is certainly not new to the commercial world, where the advantages of such a system have long been appreciated on account of the ease of adding or subtracting sections at will; but this is the first time that any elaborate surgical work has been undertaken along these lines. The great objection that has been raised against the investment in surgical books in the past has been that the return hardly justified the expense on account of the ever-changing views on such matters as surgical technic and treatment, not to mention the constant stream of entirely new problems and important discoveries that come to light. A book that is new today is old tomorrow, and in the past it has been necessary for the surgeon to buy a new book each year, at least, in order to get the latest information, which, as a rule, constitutes but a very small part of any volume, the bulk of most books being practically the same from year to year. Such methods of publication may rightly be considered as wasteful and unnecessarily expensive, and for these reasons this new surgery should appeal to all. The idea of the publishers is to present five volumes, each of which will be kept up to the minute by the publication of quarterly supplements and by merely placing each part of the supplement in its appropriate place, removing obsolete subject matter if advisable, the owner always has the "latest edition." The present volume represents the work of fifteen well-known contributors and deals principally with the surgery of the extremities, antiseptics, anesthetics and transfusion. The effect of the war on surgery is evidenced by the excellent chapters dealing with gunshot wounds and the Carrel method of treating infected wounds.

In spite of the fact that practically every part of the book will probably be subject to revision from time to time, the publishers have not constructed the volume in such a way that it has a cheap appearance, as might have been permissible, but the type and paper are most acceptable, while the binding borders on the artistic. Illustrations are furnished in abundance, and are well chosen, with a view toward elucidation of important subjects. This is especially noticeable in that part of the book dealing with the technic of amputations.

F. B. B.

TEXT-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY. By R. A. WITTHAUS and R. J. E. SCOTT. Seventh edition. Pp. 477. New York: William Wood & Co.

This book covers both inorganic and organic chemistry, and also includes some discussion of toxicology. The material is so condensed and abridged, particularly the part dealing with general and inorganic chemistry, that it will be of little use to the student who has not had any previous training in the subject. The discussion of the general principles seems to be especially brief and inadequate. The introductory remarks dealing with physical properties will be useful only to the most elementary student.

Such terms as "disodie" (page 41), and "ethylie" (page 51) are obsolete, and should have been replaced by "sodium" or "disodium" and "ethyl." Other instances of old-fashioned terminology may be found in the book. The use of the expressions "acidulous elements," "amphoteric elements" and "basulous elements" is not strictly correct, inasmuch as the elements in the free state are neither acidic nor basic. The classification in which these expressions are used is a good one, however.

The portion of the book dealing with organic chemistry is much more thorough and modern than the first part. The impression is gained that this part of the book was much more thoroughly revised than the portion dealing with inorganic chemistry. Here the nomenclature is modern and the formulas are correct. An exception to this is found in the case of muscarin, which is given as a trihydroxy compound instead of the usually accepted aldehyde formula. It is doubtful if muscarin ever results from the putrefaction of protein. Lecithin and similar lipoids are much more likely to be its source.

Since all medical students of today have studied both inorganic and organic chemistry in the regular college course, it is difficult to see how a book of the nature of this one can be of any use to them. The book will be of undoubtedly use to students of pharmacy and dentistry, and others who find it necessary to cover the entire subject of chemistry in a short time.

B. M. H.

DISPENSARIES: THEIR MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. By MICHAEL M. DAVIS, JR., PH.D., Director of the Boston Dispensary and ANDREW R. WARNER, M.D., Superintendent of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland. Pp. 438. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Two of the largest dispensaries in this country are managed respectively by the two authors of this treatise. Their observations, therefore, have peculiar value and ought to be of assistance to all who are striving to meet the medical and social needs of the poor. Chapters of their book are devoted to the history of dispensaries; to the fundamental principles underlying the work of dispensaries; to technic, including consideration of building plans; to special types of dispensaries referring briefly to the pay clinic; and to public problems, including the relationship of the dispensaries and the Medical Profession, efficiency tests and financing. Suggestions for by-laws and rules of a dispensary are given at the end of the book.

Too much praise cannot be given the authors for presenting, with such completeness of detail, the many phases of this most important work. Differences of opinion naturally exist, and unfortunately the tendency of most organizers and administrators of hospitals and dispensaries is to forget that the greater charity is from the hands of the physicians giving their time and energy to medical service for the poor. The humanitarian motive or instinct actuates the physician more than the thought of gaining professional proficiency, a position not appreciated often by financial contributors to dispensaries or those who make their living in such work. Had the authors viewed the situation a little more from this viewpoint a truer presentation would have been made. Of particular interest are the chapters on records and statistics; on follow-up systems; on finance and efficiency tests. The book, as a whole, is a very valuable contribution to the rapidly increasing literature on this subject and with the possible exception of the above-mentioned criticism is all that could be desired.

C. N. S.

DISEASES OF THE HEART: THEIR DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT BY MODERN METHODS. By FREDERICK W. PRICE, M.D., F.R.S. (Edin.). Pp. 472. London: Oxford University Press.

ALL physicians of every specialty are concerned regarding the heart, and therefore to all physicians a complete authentic treatise on diseases of the heart will appeal. The above book is from the hands of one eminently qualified to write authoritatively. Dr. Price was for many years associated with Sir James Mackenzie and Professor Cushny, both of world-wide reputation. The chapters

are all written with the very evident intent of being practical and useful, but with detail sufficient to explain all the interpretations. The analyses are all made in the light of studies by means of the clinical polygraph and the electrocardiograph, but there is included an account of such knowledge of the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cardiac disorders as was in our possession prior to the introduction of these more recent methods.

Of special interest at this time are the chapters on chronic valvular disease in view of the enormous number of observations made in our own army camps. Some differences of opinion are naturally noted. For instance, Goodman recently observes that in mitral stenosis at Camp Jackson the blood-pressure was usually above normal, while Price refers to it as being usually below normal. The chapter on carditis—the rheumatic infection of the heart in childhood—and the chapter on congenital heart disease are exceptionally well written.

The book ends with an excellent chapter on clinical electrocardiography, which is described as clearly and fully as the reviewer has seen anywhere.

C. N. S.

COMPENDIUM OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL TECHNIC. By EMMA H. ADLER, formerly Technician in the Pathological Laboratory of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York. Pp. 92. New York: Paul B. Hoeber.

This little book modestly aspires to supply the student untrained in laboratory work with a brief and handy account of histological technic, and serves this purpose in an admirable manner. The directions are clear and the text and formulas quite free of errors; the work is well adapted for the beginner, but may be improved upon by including interleaves for notes.

J. A. K.

A MANUAL OF GYNECOLOGY. By JOHN COOKE HINST, M.D., Associate in Obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania. Pp. 466; 175 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

It can hardly be said there is a scarcity of works on gynecology, but very often, in spite of the possession of several books on this subject, the student, as well as the practitioner, finds it difficult to get the information he wants quickly. This presentation of Dr. Hirst's has been prepared for the purpose of giving the medical student a concise and accurate outline of the subject without the need of voluminous reading. The author's many years of experience in undergraduate instruction renders him peculiarly fitted to fulfil this mission, as it is only by close and intimate contact with

students that one can grasp their needs. The book, though small, contains practically all the essential matter that any of the larger books contain, and is thoroughly up to date. It will undoubtedly appeal to students on account of the didactic manner in which most of the subjects are written, but it is doubtful whether it will enjoy much popularity among practitioners, as it presents very little in the way of that personal element which most physicians require of a new book. Special chapters have been devoted to abnormalities of menstruation and leucorrhœa, and although criticism may be directed against the discussion and treatment of mere symptoms, from a practical standpoint these chapters will often be of considerable use to the young practitioner in cases in which it is advisable to temporize. The chapter on cystoscopic technic might have been omitted, as it has obviously no place in a book of this kind. Radiotherapy and endocrinology are reviewed briefly but sufficiently to give the student the most recent accepted facts on these subjects.

F. B. B.

VACCINES AND SERA IN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PRACTICE. By A. GEOFFREY SHERA, B.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), Clinical Pathologist to the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley. With an Introduction by Sir CLIFFORD ALBUCK, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge. Pp. 226. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton.

THIS pocket manual aims to record the author's experience with vaccines and sera in military and civilian practice, and evidently, according to the text, his experience has been very satisfactory, especially with vaccines; he has aimed "to furnish an answer of some kind to those who are trying to discredit and discourage specific therapy" and to render his work of material use to general practitioners. The book is written in a simple and semipopular style, is generally good, and probably fulfills, in large measure, the aims of the author. Vaccines have received particular attention in the prophylaxis and treatment of a wide variety of infections, including wounds, and covers about 120 pages; the author is particularly impressed with the efficacy of autogenous vaccines and generally decries the use of stock commercial products. The therapeutic use of the tuberculins is condemned as being neither justified by use nor supported by experimental evidence. Minor errors are occasionally found; one is surprised to read on page 19 that the "toxin" of anaphylaxis is elaborated by the liver, and the term "parasyphilis" (page 191) is now generally regarded as obsolete. Sir Clifford Allbutt has contributed an interesting introduction, and expresses his belief that in vaccination great possibilities lie hidden and that failures occur largely because we are as yet far from understanding the use of the weapon. J. A. K.

TUMORS, INNOCENT AND MALIGNANT: THEIR CLINICAL CHARACTERS AND APPROPRIATE TREATMENT. By SIR JOHN BLAND-SUTTON, LL.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to and Chairman of the Cancer Investigation Committee of the Middlesex Hospital, etc. Sixth edition. Pp. 790; 383 illustrations. New York City: Paul B. Hoeber.

THE appearance of a sixth edition of this book indicates that in spite of its rather limited, though none the less important scope, it continues as one of the standard works of its kind. There are evidences of a revision throughout and a few new chapters have been added. The author's views concerning the relation of septic organisms to cancer seem a bit dogmatic, and to state that the degree of malignancy of a tumor varies directly as its exposure to pathogenic organisms needs more proof than has been presented. The use of radium in the treatment of neoplasms is mentioned, but no enthusiasm is exhibited over the results to be attained. In number the illustrations are sufficient; in style they belong to the books of a few decades ago, when wood-cut illustrations were all that could be desired.

F. B. B.

PATHOLOGICAL TECHNIC. A PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR WORKERS IN PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY. By F. B. MALLORY, M.D., Associate Professor of Pathology, Harvard Medical School, and J. B. WRIGHT, M.D., Pathologist to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Seventh edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 555; 181 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

THAT this book has reached the seventh edition is proof of its popularity and that it amply fulfills the designs of the authors as a book for practical use in pathological laboratories, both as a guide to beginners and as a source of reference for the advanced; indeed, but few laboratories are without a copy of Mallory and Wright.

In this edition the authors have added much new matter scattered throughout the book, but the reviewer was surprised to find that no mention has been made of a technic for determining the hydrogen ion concentration of culture media which is supplanting the older methods of titration; likewise, he believes that the authors should include a description of the preparation of normal and decinormal solutions of sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid. The section on postmortem technic could be improved upon by including more illustrations, while the chapters on clinical pathology and serological technic should either be made more complete or omitted altogether, yielding more space for descriptions of bacteriological technic.

The pages of the present volume are smaller in size than in the former editions, rendering the book compact and handy; the text is clear and maintains the high order of general excellency and usefulness of this well-known work.

J. A. K.

SYMPOMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION. By JAMES MACKENZIE, Lecturer on Cardiac Research, London Hospital. Third edition. Pp. 318; 19 illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1919.

THE two appendices, added in this the third edition, deal with topics quite in accord with the point of view and subject-matter of the book itself. In one is a summary of a surgeon's study of hyperalgesic points in several series of abdominal cases which came to operation. This independent study corroborates certain of the author's conclusions regarding the reflex symptoms of visceral disease and exemplifies the value of the line of study of symptoms laid down in this book. In the other the author gives suggestions to those who have asked for guidance in matters of research in clinical medicine. These suggestions are very characteristic of the author's outlook, resulting, as they do, from his own experience. In the first place he evidently considers research in clinical medicine to be the most difficult of all varieties of medical research, because of the large background of experience which it requires. At any rate, he thinks that only those are fitted who have discovered their problem for themselves, and this must come in the ripeness of experience. The field which he believes open to the general practitioner above all others is the study of the early stages of diseases, the prehospital stage, where the subjective symptoms are apparent to the patient, but the signs indefinite or undetectable to the observer. The correlation of these earliest symptoms with the later course of the disease would lead to an increase in our knowledge which would tend to earlier diagnosis and more efficient early treatment. These and other suggestions add a new feature of interest to this original and stimulating book.

W. H. F. A.

STUDIES IN THE ANATOMY AND SURGERY OF THE NOSE AND EAR. By ADAM SMITH, M.D., Past Instructor in Operative Surgery, Columbia University Medical College. Pp. 157; 45 illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber.

THE anatomical basis of the present volume is constituted principally by a series of frontal and sagittal sections of the entire head,

which have been selected as showing to advantage structural relationships of importance in treatment, surgical or otherwise. These sections are shown in full-page plates, with descriptive text on the opposite pages, in the manner of an atlas. This part of the book forms Chapter III, a contribution to the anatomy and surgery of the nose and its sinuses. Such sections are always interesting and instructive, and the illustrations portray these for the most part in clear diagrammatic form. Some areas of the sections are left, however, quite undeciphered, perhaps intentionally, but it is a little unfortunate that the artist did not use a more distinctive technic for the various constituent tissues in some localities, as in the portrayal of uvula, inferior turbinate and tongue in Plate XI. Also, in some places, minor distortions incidental to the preparation of the sections have not been rectified before the artist began his work, and these naturally do not aid in a clear understanding of the normal relations. For the main points which the author emphasizes, however, the illustrations are entirely adequate. Other chapters treat of nasal breathing, treatment of intranasal conditions, removal of the pituitary gland, postural treatment of otitis media and mastoiditis and anatomy and surgery of the temporal bone. In these the author elucidates many points in treatment in which he inculcates constantly the lesson on the importance of a thorough knowledge of the anatomical relations. In making clear this method of procedure the author has been most successful, and the book must be regarded as a helpful addition to the literature.

W. A.

NEOPLASTIC DISEASES. A TEXT-BOOK ON TUMORS. By JAMES EWING, M.D., Sc.D., Professor of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, New York City. Pp. 1027; 479 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1919.

THE demand for books which are solely devoted to such a special subject as oncology has not been very great in the past, and, as a result, there have been comparatively few works of this kind presented, especially by American investigators. During recent years however, there has been considerable interest shown in neoplastic diseases, more especially the malignant types, and many masterly monographs have appeared from American laboratories and clinics. The time is ripe, therefore, for the appearance of an exhaustive collective review, as it were, which will place before the English-speaking profession all that is known about these most interesting pathological processes, giving due credit to all who have been earnestly working in this special field.

Upon critical analysis we find this book divided into two main sections: one dealing with general and one with special oncology.

The section on general oncology begins with a most interesting and complete as well as highly instructive chapter on the historical phase of the literature on tumors, the references dating as far back as 1500 B.C. The various theories concerning the etiology of neoplasms are presented at length and ably discussed, and a most complete chapter on experimental cancer research forms a very valuable section. Under special oncology the various organs and regions of the body are considered as affected by neoplastic formations. Each chapter in this section may truly be considered a monograph by itself. Naturally the treatment of these conditions is not an important part of this book, but under each disease enough treatment and prognosis are discussed to give the reader a more than ordinary insight into the latest views of the profession. A glance at the lengthy bibliography that is given at the end of the book will suffice to impress the reader with the enormous amount of labor that has been expended in the preparation of the book, and, moreover, it presents in concise form a wonderful index to the world literature for those that care to go even further into the subject than the author has gone. The author is to be congratulated upon the enormous amount of material and statistical data that he has been able to gather into this one volume, and it can reasonably be expected that this work will be freely used and quoted in the future by numerous contributors to scientific literature.

Without any desire on the part of the reviewer to be hypercritical, mention must be made of the absence of a chapter dealing with tumors of the umbilicus. Although such growths are comparatively rare and unimportant, in the light of Cullen's recent monograph a short discussion, at least, should have been included in this otherwise excellent book. The subject-matter is amply illustrated with photographs of the clinical appearance of the various neoplasms as well as with many beautiful photomicrographs. While the work is essentially one on pathology, as stated before, it contains so much practical information on the clinical course of these diseases that it will be of unlimited use to the scientific practitioner. F. B. B.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS. By JOSEPH B. DELEE, A.M., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics at the Northwestern University Medical School. Third edition. Pp. 1089; 949 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

This book needs no introduction to the profession, since it became one of the foremost works on obstetrics as soon as it was published. The author was particularly fortunate in being able to obtain foreign literature throughout the war, and he has used it to good advantage in the present edition. The book is slightly larger than the previous

editions, due to the addition of new material in connection with operative procedures and anesthesia as used in obstetrics. The author has never been a great advocate of "twilight sleep," and his views on this subject have not been changed in the light of more recent experience. Nitrous oxide and oxygen anesthesia have been useful, but the administration must be under the direction of an expert anesthetist. The general high standard of the previous editions has not only been maintained, but additions, revisions and corrections have been made wherever such changes have been necessary. The reviewer would find it difficult to criticize other than favorably such a masterly volume.

F. B. B.

EQUILIBRIUM AND VERTIGO. By ISAAC H. JONES, M.A., M.D., Instructor in Neuro-otology, University of Pennsylvania Medical School: With an Analysis of Pathological Cases. By LEWIS FISHER, M.D., Laryngologist and Ontologist, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia. Adopted as Standard for Medical Division, Signal Corps, Aviation Section. By Surgeon-General and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army. Pp. 444; 130 illustrations. Publisher: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1918.

SINCE the announcement of Bárány's very important studies of the static labyrinth, quite a number of years ago now, we have been waiting with a great deal of impatience for the appearance of an ably written text-book on this subject. We are perfectly conscious of the excellent publications of Friesner and Braun: one on the "Labyrinth" and the other on "Cerebellar Abscess," and would like to take this opportunity of expressing our high opinion of these works. Nevertheless, the subject of "Equilibrium and Vertigo" is for the first time being treated in its entirety in this publication of Jones, which we, therefore, welcome with enthusiasm as a very important addition to medical literature. The author has succeeded in presenting a complex subject in a very simple and at the same time comprehensive manner, and by the very free use of pictures and diagrams, backed by a very clear style of writing, has cleared away unimportant details and put forward the important facts which are necessary in making accurate diagnoses.

The book is divided into two parts: the first part dealing with the practical uses of a study of the internal ear, and the second part being devoted to the real study of the internal ear itself and its ramifying connections. We might perhaps divide off the last chapter into a third part, as it consists of a series of pathological cases very beautifully written up and analyzed by Dr. Lewis Fisher, and is a very important and instructive addition to the book. Some 240 pages are devoted to this chapter.

The first nine chapters, making up the first section of the book, could be read with advantage by every general practitioner, as they put forth very forcibly the importance of the internal ear in its relation to certain general disturbances, which unless this relationship is understood cannot be properly diagnosed and treated. Perhaps the author's enthusiasm will give one who gets his first knowledge of the internal ear mechanism from a reading of these chapters the feeling that the writer believes the summit of neurological diagnosis has been reached. We rejoice in this impression, and though the summit may not be reached, we are much higher up the ladder since the recognition of the importance of the kinetic-static labyrinth. We must, however, criticise the statement of the author that seasickness results from overstimulation of the semicircular canals. Unquestionably, the internal ear is responsible for this disturbance, but it is due to the stimulation of the maculae of the utricle and saccule rather than of the semicircular canals. The absence of nystagmus and sensations of turning in seasick persons seems to us to prove the above statement. On the whole, however, there is very little adverse criticism that can be properly made. It is a fine text-book. The illustrations are numerous, and, what is important, also instructive. We might wish that the captions were a little more descriptive, especially those dealing with the anatomy. The use of reproductions from moving-picture films is a new idea, and though they seem to take up a lot of room, really convey the phenomena of past-pointing, etc., better than any other method of illustration known to us. The majority of the anatomical illustrations are stereoscopic photographs.

G. B. W.